

## Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

## RULE &amp; TARWATER.

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WEDNESDAY, . . . . . JUNE 20, 1870.

## THE AMNESTY BILL.

We received by telegraph Tuesday night the text of the bill reported by the House Reconstruction Committee for the removal of political disabilities from persons engaged in the rebellion. Owing to a press of other matter, it is impossible for us to produce it in full. Those excepted from the provisions of the act are: 1st. Those educated at the military or naval academies and afterward engaged in rebellion. 2d. Members of the United States Congress, and were rebels afterwards. 3d. Heads of departments. 4th. Those who have voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or held the office of Governor of a State while in rebellion. 5th. Those who have cruelly treated prisoners of war. 6th. Persons who had the custody of public monies, provisions, &c., previous to the war, and have failed to account duly therefor. 7th. Deserters from the army and navy, and bounty-jumpers.

## EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate Military Committee reported a bill on Monday for the relief of East Tennessee University, giving it fifteen thousand dollars for damages sustained during the war, with three thousand five hundred dollars additional, contingent upon certain proofs concerning the destruction of buildings. This is a meritorious claim, and we rejoice at the prospect of its payment, not only from the fact that it is just, but that it will give relief to the Institution now, in its day of need. While the Legislature is endeavoring to crush out the University, by withholding from it the interest on bonds already in the hands of the Trustees, the National Congress can materially aid in its perpetuation and success by paying this just claim. Unfortunately for the University, it is located in East Tennessee, a spot especially obnoxious to the present Legislature, and if, by inaction or otherwise, the Institution can be oppressed, it will be done.

The policy of Tennessee Democracy in opposing education, as exhibited in the refusal of the Convention to provide for common schools, and in the action of the Legislature in repealing the common school law, is being carried out in the course pursued toward the University by its enemies.

## THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The Democracy are preparing for a desperate struggle in the elections to come off in several States this fall. A meeting was held at Washington, a few days since, which was attended by nearly all the Democratic members of both Houses. Among other things, a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Southern people, calling upon them to prepare for the contest. All the tricks of which they are masters (and they are a tricky set) will be resorted to, to accomplish their purposes. The campaign promises to be an exciting one. No stone will be left unturned. Money will be used where it can be done advantageously, and where the game of bluff can be successfully played, it will be resorted to. A strong effort is to be made in the direction stated.

As Republicans, we should begin to marshal and equip our forces for the fight. In this Congressional District we have only to work to achieve victory. We can elect our candidate by from fifteen hundred to two thousand majority, if we will just vote our strength. Let our friends begin to talk the matter over. The enemy has been sounding his trumpet for several weeks. The sound is familiar to us. Although we may have no fears, it is not safe to lay upon our arms, trusting too much in our strength, without attempting to make our strength available.

The several Congressional Districts should choose their best men for standard bearers, and then rally round them. Forget personal and private difficulties, and join together for the principles of your party, and for the welfare of your country. If we will do this in East Tennessee, a glorious triumph awaits us.

A recent number of the *Congressional Globe* contains an able and interesting speech by Hon. W. F. Prosser, appealing for Congressional aid in improving navigation on the Tennessee River. Mr. Prosser has faithfully represented the interests of our State, during his entire Congressional career.

He who opposes protection to American industry, favors the development of the mines of England, while our own must remain undeveloped, our foundries close, and our machine-shops be abandoned, unless mechanics are forced to labor for the inadequate wages paid by capitalists in Europe to their serfs.

## INSINCERITY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It is about eight months now since the State Government passed into the hands of a Democratic Governor and Legislature. Previous to that time, a hue and cry was raised by Democratic newspapers, from Johnson to Shelby, about the alleged corruptions of Tennessee Republicans. When by Senter's action last summer, through which the present Legislature was elected, it became known that we were to have a Democratic General Assembly, great rejoicing was heard in the Democratic camps; and one, judging from outside demonstrations, would very naturally have been led to believe that the political millennium had set in. Corruption, proscription, oppression and wrongs were things numbered with the past, never to be again heard of under the benign influence shed upon the country by the infallible Democracy. Under such a state of affairs, business was to be built up, and the State receive such an impetus on its way to wealth and fortune as would speed it rapidly on, with not an obstacle in its pathway.

But, alas! like all human hopes, this, too, has met with disappointment. The Legislature, in all this time, has demonstrated only its want of capacity. Members have exerted themselves only to repeal what had been done by their Republican predecessors, without reference as to whether it was right or wrong. They have utterly failed to meet public expectation. They have ignored the interests of their constituents, and have given us little or no practical legislation. They have so changed Judicial Circuits and Chancery Divisions as to render it impossible to hold the courts in one section of the State, and give such relief to litigants as is contemplated by the Constitution. Their whole course forces us to the conclusion that their professions in regard to what they style the pecculation, corruption and incapacity on the part of their predecessors, were hypocritical and insincere.

## WHAT LIBERALITY!

The Solons in the Tennessee Legislature, who have been doing all in their power to choke off free schools, are at last coming to their senses, and getting quite liberal. They have set apart the entire fund realized from the tax on polls for the benefit of common schools. The rate fixed is fifty cents for each poll, the money to be paid to the County Trustees in the several counties, to be thus used. Judging from the aggregate of last year, Knox county will realize about fifteen hundred dollars under this arrangement, estimating the polls at three thousand, and we presume they will reach that number, including colored polls. We have twenty civil districts in Knox county, and not having other data before us, we allow three schools in each district, which number (and we believe four) will be required to meet the convenience of those interested. This will make, under our low estimate, sixty schools in the county. Fifteen hundred dollars divided among sixty teachers, gives twenty-five dollars to each teacher. Suppose the services of teachers can be procured at the low price of thirty dollars per month of twenty days, the time usually allowed for scholastic months, and you have a school continuing sixteen and two-thirds days in the year. This is liberality for you. This is teaching the young idea how to shoot with a vim. All honor to the Tennessee Legislature! Cheer up, ye parents who have been solicitous for the education of your children, and look upon your benefactors at Nashville, who, in a spirit in keeping with their enlarged and liberal minds, have provided a way whereby your offspring are to be cared for at the public expense.

## MR. MAYNARD AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The people of East Tennessee cannot afford to lose a representative in Congress upon whose ability the success of a measure of such vital importance to them as a protective tariff on iron depends. They would be false to their own interests in every particular did they fail to re-elect him, as we predict they will, by an overwhelming vote.

The above is an extract from the editorial columns of the *Jonesborough Herald and Tribune*, of yesterday, endorsing Mr. Maynard's position on the tariff question, every word of which we endorse. No people in the country are more interested in a protective tariff on iron than East Tennesseans. The success of this measure is necessary to building up our interests. It is a vital question, and one which we cannot afford to ignore. Our wealth, to a large extent, lies in our undeveloped iron mines. Unless men can make something in the business, they are not likely to invest their capital that way. A number of furnaces are now in operation throughout East Tennessee, and have had to use their utmost exertions to avoid losing money. We doubt if any of them have realized such profits as have been realized in many other pursuits. Their failure would be a calamity which we will not undertake to estimate. With proper encouragement they will not fail, but will succeed, and their numbers will increase, until, instead of bringing in little more than what will supply home consumption, we will realize untold wealth from that source. Mr. Maynard, in his able efforts for a protective tariff, has only been acting for the interests of his constituents. Demagogues may object to his course for political effect, but time will demonstrate, and the people already understand, that for us this is the true policy.

## THE WHEAT CROP OF 1870.

A full report has been made from the Agricultural Department at Washington relative to the wheat crop of 1870. There has been a decrease this year in acreage of about 900,000 acres, or about 5 per cent. The reduction in some of the northwestern States is very great. In Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, there is an increase.

In New York there is a loss of 4 per cent., and in New England 2 per cent. "Freezing out" during the winter was not general, nor very serious in its results. The severe injury from winter-killing was in Illinois. There is a great falling off in the crop in many localities on account of late sowing.

The season has been propitious as a general thing, though not just as the farmers desired in many localities. The average yield of this year, it is estimated, will fall two or three bushels to the acre below that of last year.

In Illinois, it is expected the yield will fall short of last year about 15 per cent., caused by dry weather. In New York the crop is injured by excessive dry weather.

The crop in Tennessee is reported as fair, with a few drawbacks, as lodging, rust, &c. The crop has been more than ever neglected in the cotton States, Tennessee alone having a larger breadth than six States from South Carolina to Texas. The crop is already gathered at the South, and is of good quality and fair yield.

From California, gloomy reports and forebodings of failure have been received. Owing to dry weather, the crop in several counties has proved almost a failure, while in others it is much reduced.

While the yield is somewhat smaller than last year, there will be plenty for home consumption, and a large amount for supplying European countries with their teeming millions.

## OUR RAILROADS.

We publish elsewhere a memorial to be presented to the Legislature by a committee appointed by our Board of Trade on Thursday evening. The subject under consideration is one of importance. Nothing tends with greater certainty to build up the productive interests of a country than cheap freights. We do not understand this movement as a war upon the adopted policy of any company, but simply an effort to bring before the Legislature the importance of protecting the public against what might be converted into an oppressive monopoly. If the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company will take hold of and complete the Knoxville and Kentucky road to the Kentucky line, it would be very fortunate for East Tennessee, provided we can have such legislation as to prevent a discrimination against our local interests. We would be pleased to see this company take hold of the Kentucky road, and if steps are taken to prevent the discrimination of which we have spoken, we sincerely trust that such a lease or sale of the latter road will be speedily consummated as will secure that end. As journalists, we will lend what influence we have towards the completion of such a scheme, and we have no doubt the people generally will do the same. What we desire is that those who are taxed to build the road should reap some of the benefits arising from its completion.

## JAMES M. STURGIS.

Our friend James M. Sturgis is a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk of Roane County, a position he has held for some time past, and out of which he has been legislated by Tennessee Democracy. That he will be elected by an overwhelming majority no one doubts. He, in fact, has no serious opposition, except from a few men governed by selfish motives. These are doing all they can against him, but their efforts are perfectly futile. He is honest, capable and obliging. While the corporal's guard of Democracy may go for his opponent, Mr. Patton, who was a Confederate soldier, the Republican will stand square for Sturgis, and elect him over all opposition. He was a gallant soldier in the Union Army, having served three years in the 1st Tennessee Infantry, where his services were no less valuable, than they have since been as a civil officer.

## AGENTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A day or two since, we inadvertently permitted an item in the *Chronicle* from our press dispatches, which was a man fling at Colonel Kirk, who now commands the North Carolina militia. We have not taken up our pen to defend Colonel Kirk from the epithets heaped upon him on account of his political views;—this he can do for himself—but to speak of agents of the Associated Press, who are employed, as we understand it, to collect and transmit news, and not to slander those with whom they differ politically. A statement of facts is what we want from them, and do not ask for their opinions about men or things.

Newspaper men are, or ought to be, capable of drawing their own conclusions and making their own deductions, and any attempt on the part of agents to assist them on this point is entirely gratuitous and uncalled for.

The roof of the capitol at Nashville is to be repaired. All right; but wouldn't it be as well to stop some other leaks first?

## DEMOCRATIC LITERATURE.

The following, from the *Eye of Mississippi*, is about the richest specimen of Democratic literature which we have seen for some time:

"One Balch, a low-bred, green-tongued, loose-brained, buzzard-hearted, chintz-livered, lynx-eyed reptile, who disgraces the law of nature by wearing a human shape, and who has been puked into the Mississippi Legislature from the reservoirs of New England fifth, has recently introduced a bill, the object of which is to severely punish Mississippi editors who have the audacity to show up, in their true light, such God-forsaken, devil-despised vultures as he, the aforesaid Balch, has proved himself to be. We are satisfied that if God ever condescends to take enough notice of him to separate his putrid body from his cankered soul, the latter will mope away, unwept and unregretted, to the stinkiest cavern in the mansions of hell, there to receive, throughout an endless eternity, the punishment which was inflicted upon Sisyphus."

That editor should go to New York, and take a position with Brick Pomeroy on the *Democrat*, in which case Brick might look out for his laurels. We know nothing about the man Balch, the subject of this tirade, but it is creditable to him to be abused by the *Eye of Mississippi*, which we judge is a cross-eye. At any rate, we cannot give it credit for being an "all-seeing" eye. We don't envy this "Eye" the medium through which it sees, and have no desire to live in a community where it is received in families calling themselves respectable. Such literature has done the South a vast deal of harm, and we are glad to know it is fast growing into disrepute.

## FALSE COLORS.

Occasionally, during the rebellion, the enemy would steal a march on our boys by doffing their rebel gray and approaching, clad in Union blue, or by hoisting over their ranks the old stars and stripes. But our boys soon saw through the trick, and it became impossible to repeat it.

We are reminded of this by the Democracy calling their convention to meet in this city on the fourth of July. Had their party succeeded, the fourth of July would have been expunged from their list of glorious days, and instead they would have celebrated some such anniversary as that of the hauling the stars and stripes down from Sumter, or the ratification of the ordinance of secession, or the adoption of the Confederate constitution.

The glorious memories of the patriotic past would have been a hissing and by-word, and the days our nation delighted to honor, would, in the Confederacy, have been treated with silent neglect or studied insult.

Now, the Democracy, having failed in their attempt to wipe out the fourth of July, change their base. They call their convention, and when patriotic citizens, without respect to party, flock in to our city to celebrate the nation's holiday, they will characterize the throng as an evidence of the growing strength of the Conservative cause, and the "deep-seated opposition to radicalism in the breasts of the people."

It won't do; the thin disguise of Union blue won't hide the gray from the eyes of the people, as the Democracy will still further discover in the fall elections.

## TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

The General Assembly is decidedly muddled on the repudiation question. The House has amended the Senate Bill to repudiate the Mineral Home Railroad bonds, by providing that the Attorney General, on behalf of the State, institute proceedings against all parties implicated in the frauds connected with that road, and that the fund to be recovered under said proceedings be held in trust until the court finally decide upon the legality of issuance of the bonds. "If the decision be against the

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tion is once decided, why hold the fund recovered in trust for future litigation?

The Assembly has further provided by legislation that "the Attorney General shall sue in behalf of whom it may concern, to recover back the bonds and private subscription." But suppose that "whom it may concern" proposes to choose his own counsel and place of prosecuting the litigation, what right has the Legislature to require time to do otherwise? The truth is, that in the whole matter of repudiation, the Assembly has been influenced by a few men who have heretofore had credit for having some ability, but who have demonstrated in this legislation that they have neither ability nor principle. Democracy need never hereafter say one word against any General Assembly ever before convened in this State, for there certainly never was one more incompetent or trifling than this first offspring of the regenerated, untried Democracy of Tennessee. The *New York World*, good Democratic authority, accuses it not only of incompetency, but of being the "tools of Wall street money gamblers." Pretty severe judgment, considering the source.

President Grant and family, in company with General Butler, Henry Ward Beecher, Governor Jewell, Senator Buckingham and others, are to spend the Fourth of July in Woodstock Connecticut.

## STOLEN LIVERY.

The Democracy will doubtless have a grand gathering here on the Fourth of July. There will be hundreds of people here on that day, who will come because it is a holiday; but their coming will be heralded as evidence of the uprising of the masses in favor of Conservative (?) principles. But, to offer something attractive to the people, the Democracy advertise on their posters, "A Grand Display of Fire-works!" These "fire-works" were paid for by men, without reference to party; but the Democracy appropriate them to their use, and advertise them as attractions for the people! The Committee in charge of the matter repudiate all such efforts, and say they propose to display them, independent of the Democracy. We, of course, do not think that the Committee had anything to do with having this display advertised. But it only shows the desperate straits the party is in. It is not very complimentary to the list of speakers published—this effort to make paramount the fire-works paid for by Republicans as well as Conservatives.

It is a pity the Committee could not have hired a circus and menagerie to show the same day. It would have been a strong attraction; and our contemporaries could have had double-headed editorials about the "grand uprising" that surely would have followed.

The *KNOXVILLE CHRONICLE* speaks of Gov. Senter as a "Democratic Governor." In one of his letters to the *Cincinnati Commercial* last year, the present editor of the *Chronicle*, referring to the fact that the Radical county judicial convention at Knoxville on the 5th of April, 1869, adopted a resolution favoring Senter for Governor, said: "This was unexpected, for everything has been going Stokes-ward for the last three months, but it may be that a tidal wave for Senter will set in and swallow up the author of the Duncan letter." We suggest that our contemporary take some steps to improve his memory.—*Union and American*.

"The present editor of the *CHRONICLE*" never wrote the letter referred to in the above. No such language was ever used by him, and we would like the *Union and American* to produce the letter. No one connected with the *CHRONICLE* ever wrote such a letter. Our contemporary has either been imposed upon, or should "take some steps to improve his memory."

We do not care now to revive the controversies provoked by last summer's campaign, for there are many men now honestly and zealously acting with the Republican party who were then led off to support Mr. Senter. But to settle all discussions that may hereafter arise relative to that election, we state that the present editors and publishers of the *CHRONICLE* never occupied an uncertain position as to the issues then pending. As soon as it was known who Governor Senter's supporters were, we decided upon our positions and steadfastly adhered to them. We charged then that Governor Senter was in league with the railroad corruptionists to restore the Democracy to power, and for that reason refused to support him. His course since his election has confirmed all we ever charged against him, and we say now, as we said then, the Democracy are welcome to him and his railroad ring, and all they can make out of them.

## JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

By reference to our special dispatches from Greenville, it will be seen that Hon. H. C. Smith is nominated by the Republicans for Chancellor of the First Chancery Division; Hon. E. E. Gillenwaters for Circuit Judge, and Hon. Newton Hacker for Attorney General of the First Judicial Circuit. This is a good ticket, and success is bound to follow. Democratic reconstruction goes for nothing in this Division and Circuit.

There is no man in the country for whose defeat the Democrats are more solicitous than Gen. Schenck, of Ohio. This is about the best evidence that could be produced of his entire honesty and efficiency as one of the people's representatives.

The terrible story which has found its way into so many of the newspapers of the country, to the effect that three of the musicians attached to James Robinson & Co.'s Circus had been destroyed by lions, turns out to be a hoax.

Dr. Cobleigh, of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, has been elected to the Presidency of Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. We are glad to hear that he will not accept, but will remain at Athens.

Whittemore says he will be a candidate for election to the Forty-first Congress. He seems blest with the gift of perseverance.

## A Card.

The undersigned, as mutual friends of Gen. Joseph A. Mabry and Col. John Baxter, take great pleasure in informing the public that the parties, through our intervention and the aid of their mutual friends, have agreed to abstain from all acts of personal violence against each other, and to leave matters of difference between them to public opinion and the final determination of the courts of law.

Their acquiescence in this arrangement has been given in a manner which, we believe, is alike honorable to both parties.

THOS. W. HUMES,  
THOS. A. R. NELSON.

Knoxville, 27th June, 1870.

A colored cus named Nickerson shot his wife in Augusta, Georgia, last week. He was captured, but got off again without any difficulty.